

# THE FARMER & GARDENER;

## AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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Vol. I.

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**AMERICAN FARMER.**

(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.

† When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

**A FAVOR ASKED.**—Our files of the Farmer and Gardener are becoming exhausted for the very gratifying reason, that our subscription list has increased faster than we anticipated. Nos. 6 and 7 and indeed, all the Nos. from 5 to 14 are much wanted. Will postmasters who have any remaining in their offices, and subscribers or others who may have any of these Nos. to spare, send them to us by mail?—Such favors will be duly appreciated by their friend. THE EDITOR.

**STEAM PLOUGH—WHY NOT?**—One of the essential qualities of a good merchant is ENTERPRISE—the same may be said of the manufacturer and the mechanic—but the popular opinion among farmers seems to be, that a farmer must be as clear as possible of this mania for something new, as destitute as may be of the thirst for improvement which characterizes the present age. Hence nearly all the great improvements in agricultural implements and operations, all the applications of science to the business of agriculture have been invented, proposed and introduced by others than practical farmers. The aid of the printing press was, in this country, first brought to bear directly upon the agricultural interests by one who was not a farmer, and the same may be said of nearly every one of his successors and coadjutors in the same vocation. The inventors and improvers of farming implements have not generally been farmers, and most of the new grains, grasses and other agricultural objects of interest that have been introduced into our country from abroad, have been brought at the instance of others than practical cultivators. What is worse, nearly all improvements introduced or invented for the benefit of the first of interests, have encountered great opposition from those whom they were intended to benefit. For in-

stance, agricultural periodicals, which, for real public utility, are second to no other class of publications, have been and still are stigmatised as "book farming." Machines for threshing grain, shelling corn, cutting and steaming food for domestic animals have been sneeringly called "yankee notions," and though adopted by a few, are still pertinaciously rejected by the mass of farmers. The real possessors of enterprise, however, still find it promotive of their interest to apply science and improvement to agriculture and its operations. One of the most obvious of these improvements, which can scarcely have failed to suggest itself to the mind of the thinking man, is the substitution of steam for animal power in the cultivation of the soil. Machines have already been constructed, and will doubtless be perfected, to be propelled by steam for simultaneously ploughing, harrowing, seeding and rolling the ground, and others for harvesting crops of small grain, with very great facility. Concerning a new steam plough, invented by Major Amos Tyrrell, Jr. of Genesee county, N. Y., the Batavia Times observes,

"We have seen the model of what is denominated a "Combined Wheel Plough," to be propelled by steam. The number of ploughs to be propelled, will depend on the amount of propelling power used. Two nominal five power engines will propel a carriage with five ploughs—and when cross ploughing for seed, will also carry a seeding apparatus and drag, performing the whole at one operation. It requires two individuals to manage the machine—a man and boy. Also, a boy, a horse, and a horse wagon, as a tender to supply coal and water as required—making a daily expense of a sum not exceeding five dollars. And at a reduced speed the machine will plough twenty-five acres per day—and if required, sow and drag it in at the same time.

We confess we know but very little of the power and application of steam—but we hazard nothing in saying, we think this machine, on fair and feasible ground will fully answer the design of its ingenious inventor—at all events we hope so."

And so do we—even if this invention does not succeed, we shall not be the less sanguine

that at no distant day, the power of steam will be used not only to propel the plough, but to extract stumps and trees from the ground. In short, we hope yet to see a steam engine attack a forest, take up the trees and shake the soil from their roots like onions, stuff them under its boiler, plough and seed the ground, and all this at the rate of an acre an hour. Hurrah for the teakettle! success to the steam farmer!

**RYE GRASS.**—We have had several inquiries concerning the success of this grass in our country, the kind of ground proper for it, the best time of sowing the seed, and the quantity required per acre. Will some gentleman acquainted with its culture here, give us the required information?

**MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

A stated meeting of the Council was held on Saturday evening last, at which it was

*Resolved*, That an EXHIBITION of Dahlias, other Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. be held on the 14th of October next. Committee of Arrangement, Messrs. Thos. J. Edmonson, jr., Evan Thomas, S. Feast, John Feast, E. Kurtz, Gideon B. Smith, Dr. Cohen and Chas. E. Wethered.

Mr. Thos. Dixon presented one quart of very superior Lima Beans, and 4 Egg Plants measuring 21 inches in circumference.

Miss Lucy Gray exhibited a fine specimen of Lemon of her own cultivation.

Mrs. Emory presented specimens of the La Brilliant, Groombridge's matchless, scarlet Anemone, Purple Globe, Prince's Transcendant, and four seedling Dahlias.

Mr. Robert Sinclair, sen. presented the scarlet Turban, Cambridge Surprise, Le Brilliant, and superb Lilac Dahlias.

Mr. John Feast presented specimens of Tecoma Capensis, Camellia Cerulea, Dydema carpus Scabra, Cantua Coccinea, Maurandia Barclayana, and a variety of other Flowers.

Mr. Samuel Feast presented specimens of Ixora Rosea, Nerium Coronarium, Ruella Pericisifolia, do. Fornosa; Eugenia Myrtifolia; Erica Verticillata; Erythrina Christigali; Bouvardia triphylla, phlox acuminata, Amaryllis lutea; Zephyranthus Speciosus, Dracocephalum Verginicum, Veronica Alba, Helianthus Rugosa, Tea Rosea, Kurtzia Lady Washington and Yellow; Dahlias, King Solomon, Liberty Cap, Queen of Sheba, Grandure Triumphant, Orange and Yellow, Mrs. Cohen, superb Royal, Beauty Surprise, with several others.

Mrs. G. W. Riggs exhibited three bouquets of Flowers, consisting of several varieties of Roses, Salvia Splendens, Amaryllis lutea, &c.

## THE FARMER.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY DR. PATTERSON'S LETTERS.—In a second letter from Dr. Thos. Patterson, dated August 25th, he said his crop of corn would fall short of his first estimate (40 bush. per acre) at least one fourth, in consequence of the drought. He now supposes he shall gather 30 bushels per acre.

His plan of managing his land is certainly a very good one. Where he turned in the old sedge in the fall of 1832, and planted corn in the spring following, as described in our notice last week, he states that when ploughing the ground for rye, after the corn crop, he found the broom sedge not more than half of it rotten; being turned up in this state, and mixed in with the earth, by the plough and harrow, it has the effect to turn the soil from a yellow or reddish color to that of a dark mould; and it gives the land, which is a sandy loam, a more firm and tenacious consistence. He estimates the effects of this half decomposed broom sedge to be equal on the crop of rye to 10 or 12 loads of stable manure to the acre, and to have increased the crop from 4 or 5 bushels to 10 or 12 per acre. This practice shows in a striking light the value of fermenting vegetable matter in the earth; and in all the details it accords with the principles of science. We know not whether Dr. Patterson has taken his views of agriculture from books or reflection, but from whichever source he may have derived them, his practice is essentially that of "book farming."

The fact of broom sedge thus changing the color, texture and fertility of the soil, when suffered to decompose under a covering of earth, shows the impolicy practised in clearing new ground by burning the leaves and vegetable matter found on the surface of the earth in its virgin state. If such vegetable matter were drawn into large heaps, and placed with alternate strata of earth, and the heaps made so large as to create a sufficient temperature by the fermentable mass, the decomposition would be rapidly accomplished, and the whole substance converted into a soluble matter, fitted to be absorbed by the roots of plants, and converted into their own substance. If the leaves in the woods, the briars, weeds and noxious vegetables, were gathered before their seeds ripen, and in such manner were reduced to a soluble state, and applied to the arable land, we should see fewer poor barren fields. But we shall be met with the question, who can take time for this? We will state a case for the farmer who cannot find time for such employment. Which is the better, for a farmer to prepare five acres of land, to fence

it, cultivate it, and pay tax for it, and at harvest to reap twenty bushels of wheat, leaving his land poorer every crop, and so as to produce little or no grass while lying untilled; or on the other hand, to purchase one acre and cultivate it well, spending the time and expense which would be applied to the cultivation of the remaining four acres, in collecting manure for the one acre, and at harvest to reap thirty bushels of wheat, and to have the land left rich, and productive of grass during the intervening years of tillage? We think this a plain case—farmers should make it one of their leading objects through the year to make manure, and every other branch of business should be pursued in reference to this great object. If horses be not fed, they cannot work; and if vegetables be not fed, they will not grow.

Since writing the above, we have received another letter from the same gentleman, an extract from which we cannot refrain from appending, though part of it is similar to what we have already given. As to his injunction not to use his name, it came too late—our last number was already printed. But why should he thus restrict us? We certainly acknowledge his right to do so, but we think we are more disinterested judges as to the expediency than he, and we appeal to our readers whether better language than his is necessary for the object—so here goes.

"If you are going to say any thing about ploughing-in broom sedge, and other vegetables or weeds, I can only say, that I am delighted with the appearance of the fields I am sowing down now, in which the sedge has been ploughed down a year and upwards—it is so far rotted, that now being turned up to the air, and imbibing another portion of oxygen, &c. it will immediately furnish pabulum to the crop now sowing—the color of the soil is totally changed. I deliberately say, that it has furnished as much manure to the acre as 12 or 15 ox-cart loads from the stable. I have often remonstrated with farmers setting fire to, and burning off sedge, &c. from old fields about to be broken up for corn, &c.—they replied that broom sedge won't make manure, when in fact they never give it a chance of doing it. If it is even ploughed under, they immediately throw it up to the top by cultivating their corn, and the hot sun dissipates it to the winds. It takes from 12 to 15 months to rot. I have no doubt the best way would be to sow half a bushel or three pecks of plaster on it before turned under, and then after ploughing, to run a good, heavy roller over it; this would aid the crop, and promote the decomposition of the materials turned under. I have no doubt that those ploughs which turn the sod over flat are far more promotive of improvement of the soil than those which leave it set on its edge. I do think there is no one thing in which farmers in the lower counties of Virginia and Maryland err more, than in burning every thing off old fields before breaking them

up. Manure is a very scarce article with poor farms or sections of the country.\*

I have stated these facts and ideas—if you are about to publish any thing relating to the subject, you must use your own style; for I never have been in the habit of writing for the press, nor of writing with care. You may give me for any authority you please, but not my name or language.

To sum up the method which I have pursued with such success, (though hundreds may have practised the same) it is this:—Plough in broom sedge, and all the rubbish vegetables you can, in old fields, and sow rye; next year, after harvest, stir it well with the plough and harrow, sow down the second crop of rye; the next spring sow clover, and plaster it as soon as it is up and large enough, and you will succeed in setting your fields handsomely—whereas, if you sow seed on the first crop of rye, you may stand a great chance of losing almost the whole of the clover seed. You save labor, also, the second year; your ground is so loose that it is easy worked, and can be done no matter how dry the season is. I have lost much by sowing clover seed on the first crop, and in fact have not improved my soil so fast. The roller and plaster to be used as aforesaid.

Yours, with great respect,

THOS. PATTERSON."

For the Farmer and Gardener.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—No. 7.

**Feldspar.**—This important and widely distributed mineral, has, in most of its varieties, a structure very distinctly foliated. It scratches glass, and gives fire with steel, but its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. When in crystals or crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints, which, in two directions perpendicular to each other, are extremely perfect; but in the third direction, they are usually indistinct. Its specific gravity usually lies between 2.43 and 2.70. It is usually phosphorescent in the dark. A specimen of green feldspar, examined by Vaquelin, was found to contain silice 62.83, alumine 17.02, potash 13.0, lime 3.0, oxyd of iron 1.0—96.85.

Feldspar presents, according to Jameson, 9 species, and several subspecies. The only one which is necessary for us to examine is *Clay*. It is supposed to be from the disintegration of this rock, that the clay which abounds in the alluvial strata of the earth is derived; of which, the Kaoline, or pure clay, used by the Chinese in forming their fine porcelain, is one of its species. This rock abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and is an object worthy of being examined into by those who have it on their lands, as it may, ere long, become an object worth their attention to obtain it for the factories of the finer porcelain in this country.

Clay was formerly considered as a simple elementary substance, until Sir H. Davy succeeded in decomposing it, when he found it to consist of

\* Or rather, Doctor, are not poor farms a plentiful article where the making and saving of manure is misunderstood or neglected.—Ed.



a peculiar metallic base, united to oxygen. It has obtained the name of alumina, from its being generally obtained from alum. The purest native alumina, is found in the oriental gems, the sapphire and the ruby. They consist of nothing but this earth, and a small portion of coloring matter. Its specific gravity is 2.000, in a state of powder, but by ignition it is augmented. According to the analysis of Sir H. D. clay is composed of a metallic base called alumina 15, and oxygen 33. Clay has a strong adhesion for water, and its particles may be finely divided by it, and suspended in it; though it is not dissolved by water. When clay is sufficiently mixed with silex, and its particles minutely divided by the fine particles of sand, it is an important ingredient in the soil; but when it abounds in too great a proportion, it forms the coldest and most barren soil of all the different earths.

The great value of clay in the earth, is derived from its plastic quality, and its great adhesion of water. We have before observed of sand, that it absorbed caloric or heat, to a high degree, and parted with it rapidly; so clay, absorbs water with great readiness, but retains it long, and gives it out slowly, to be acted upon by the heat radiated from the silex. *Clay forms the crucible in the laboratory of nature, which is to contain the crude manures, out of which is to be concocted the food of plants; and the sand attracts and radiates the heat, thereby raising the temperature to that point which favors fermentation.* It is a generally received opinion, that these earths are taken up by the roots of plants without decomposition, and are carried the round of circulation, to be deposited in certain parts of the vegetable substance. This opinion is founded on the fact, that these earths are discovered in very small quantities in the ashes of vegetables, after they have been destroyed by fire. But is this fact decisive proof, that these particles of earth had been taken up unchanged, and carried through the course of circulation? I think not. These earths are now known to be compound bodies, formed by certain metallic bases united to oxygen, which constitutes by far the largest portion of their composition.—These primitive substances may be separated, and exist in a state of gas, and in that state they would possess less gravity than water. They will then be imbibed by water, and being lighter than that fluid, their natural tendency would be to ascend through the sap vessels in the pores of the woody fibre. But when silicium, the metallic base of sand, is united with oxygen, their union causes the volume to contract many hundred times, and the specific gravity of the compound to increase, until it is three times the weight of water, and consequently cannot be suspended in that element to be carried by the force of circulation to the tops of the highest trees, and be propelled through the interrupted cellular tissues of the leaves, and then be returned to the particular parts where it is found by the igneous decomposition. It would require great power in the circulating force to accomplish such an effect. And where can such a power be found in vegetable substances? It does not coincide with the laws of philosophy, or the simplicity of nature, to call in the aid of unknown causes to account for an effect, when we have present known laws suffi-

cient for the accomplishment of the purpose. If we admit that the substances found in vegetables have been taken up in a fluid, or gaseous state, and that when they have been exposed in the leaves of the plant to the operation of light, heat, and electricity, that new combinations take place among the gases, oxygen and water are thrown off, their volume decreased, and that levity which had aided in their elevation to the top of the plants counteracted, by the increased gravity of the compound, which would cause it to descend by its own gravity; admit this to be the process of vegetation, (and it is not denied) and the phenomena of vegetation may be accounted for without difficulty, by known laws. But if we attempt to introduce the earths, sand, clay, lime, and plaster of Paris, &c. without decomposition, to become the food of plants to mount to the top of a tree through a medium of less gravity than themselves, then we find it necessary to call in the aid of some imaginary cause, that cannot be found or explained.

I have been led into this train of reasoning, by reason of the opinion which is generally entertained, and which has been handed down to us by the authority of great names, that plaster is a component part of certain vegetables, into which it enters without decomposition, and forms their necessary pabulum. Those who hold this opinion, account for the failure of plaster to benefit the crop, from the soil being already supplied with a sufficient quantity to afford the requisite supply, and consequently no addition can be useful; from the vicinity of salt water, or any other notion that happens to strike their fancy. But if we admit the reasoning I have advanced, it will lead us to look into the composition of the soil, and not into the vegetable for the cause of the failure.

If the plaster of Paris, which is a sulphate of lime, should not find in the earth to which it is applied, some substance for which one of its component parts has a stronger affinity than they have for each other, the plaster will remain undecomposed, and will not enter the roots of plants, or benefit their growth. I shall have future occasion to recur to this principle, and to explain it more fully.

I have said that clay, by its adhesive quality, forms what may be aptly called the crucible, in which the manure put into the ground is retained, and prevented from a too rapid decomposition and evaporation; and that sand collects and radiates the heat. From these two important operations, it may be easily understood how necessary it is to the constitution of a prolific soil, that these two kinds of earth should exist, in their due proportion; and where one predominates to excess, it points out the only appropriate remedy, that of supplying the deficiency by adding whichever earth is found wanting. E. A.

[From the Complete Farmer.]

#### FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.—Ploughing.

Stiff, hard, cloggy land intended to be tilled should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labor in the spring when cattle are weak, and the hurry of the work peculiar to that season presses on the cultivator. A light, sandy soil, however, should not be disturbed by fall-ploughing, but lie to settle and consolidate through

the winter. Select your corn intended for planting next season from the field, culling fine, fair, sound ears from such stock as produce two or more ears, taking the best of the bunch. You will consider well, which is the best method of harvesting corn, and adopt one of the methods mentioned by Judge Buel. If the husks and bottoms of your corn, when stowed away for winter, are sprinkled with a strong solution of salt in water, (taking care not to use such a quantity of the solution as to cause mould) and when dealt out are cut fine with a straw-cutter, they will make first rate fodder. Do not feed hogs with hard corn without steeping, grinding or boiling it. The grain will go much the farther for undergoing some or all of these operations, and if a due degree of fermentation is superadded, so much the better.

## THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

### THE SHORT-HORNS.

*Lincolnshire.*—Mr. Berry has disposed of the Lincolnshire cattle in a very summary way, and we apprehend that no appeal can be made against his decision. 'There is a large coarse short-horn prevailing, particularly in Lincolnshire, denominated in the quotations of the Smithfield markets "Lincolns," but they have no further affinity with the improved short-horns than as the latter have been referred to for their improvement, which has been accomplished to a considerable degree.' As, however, we have to travel through each of the counties of Great Britain, we must enter a little more into the consideration of the character and claims of the Lincoln cattle.

Many of the present unimproved Lincolns may be regarded as fair specimens of the best of the old Dutch cattle. So prevalent is the opinion that this was the origin of the breed, that the metropolitan butcher denominates them Dutch cattle, and knows them much better by that name than as Lincolns. There is a coarseness about the head and horn which we have not seen either in the common Holderness or the improved Durham; the bone is comparatively large, the leg high, and the hips and loins wide, approaching to raggedness. Mr. Lawrence has a very appropriate remark respecting them, that they demand that Bakewellian improvement which their sheep have received.

There have been some zealous, and, to a considerable degree, successful improvers of this breed. At the head of them stands Captain Turnill, of Reesby on the Wolds. With what materials he went to work is not certainly known, but it is supposed that he confined himself to a selection from the native breed; and certainly he produced a valuable animal, thinner in the horn, cleaner in the bone, lighter in the dewlap, shorter in the leg, full in the bosom, and round in the carcass. The breed was properly called 'the Turnills,' and they yet remain in the hands of many farmers. They are handsome-looking beasts, always full of lean flesh; with far greater disposition than before to put some fat on that flesh, and become sooner ripe for the market.

Others, with somewhat more judgment, called

in the aid of the Durhams, and more speedily and effectually completed their object. They took away the disposition to make lean beef only, although in very great quantities; and if they could not perfectly give to the Lincolns their own early maturity, they materially quickened the process of fattening. An improved Lincolnshire beast is therefore now a very valuable animal; and if a finer grain could be given to the meat, the greater quantity of muscle, compared with that of fat, would be no disadvantage.

We are indebted for the following account of the management of the Lincolnshire cattle to Mr. Shield of Fordston, and who, as a genuine Lincolnshire man, is much attached to the Turnill breed.

After leaving the hand, or the cow, the young cattle are kept during the first winter on hay, hay and turnips, or sometimes hay and a little oil-cake. In the next summer they run on seeds or second-rate land, and too often get nothing but straw in the winter. At two years old they go on worse keeping, and are again wintered at straw. At three years old they fare no better, except that some now give from two to four pounds of oil-cake daily; and they are sold, in the spring or summer, by those who have not the means to feed them, to jobbers, who dispose of them to the grazier. He winters them better if he buys them at the latter end of summer, and feeds them off before another winter; but if they are bought in the spring they are generally fed off before winter, many of them being put up for stall-feeding, to which no breed is better adapted.

The Lincolnshire cattle are principally red and white, but a dun variety was introduced, about the middle of the last century, by Sir Charles Buck, of Hamby Grange, and which have so much improved in size as almost to overtake the common breed of the county. They are found principally in the neighborhood of Folkingham, and have been fed up to 116 stones at seven years old.

The extraordinary animal which was exhibited under the name of 'the Lincolnshire ox,' although bred in that county, was an improved short-horn; and many of these are establishing themselves in every part of Lincolnshire.

Here, as in most other districts, there are great varieties of breeds, and which are said to be increasing, and even interfering with the purity of the native one, by means of the great annual importations of Irish cattle.

Some have purposely and very recently endeavored to establish a cross between the best of the long-horned Irish and the short-horns of the county; but the attempt, although promising some success at first, has decidedly failed.

Among the small farmers, half-horns of every size and variety are found, and they are crossed in every way that caprice or folly can suggest, yet they are most of them good milkers. The Lincolns, although better adapted for grazing than for the dairy, yield more milk, and of a richer quality, than some of the advocates for the old order of things are willing to allow.

A great number of the Yorkshire cows destined for the metropolitan dairies halt in Lincolnshire, and many cattle from the north, as well as

numerous herds of Irish beasts, are prepared for Smithfield market.

*Essex.*—There is no distinguishing breed in this county; but the chief agricultural business, so far as cattle are concerned, consists in the suckling of calves and grazing in the marshes, with some attention to the dairy in particular districts.

Our friend, Mr. May, veterinary surgeon, at Maldon, informs us, that the suckling farmers procure their calves at the principal markets, viz. Romford, Chelmsford, Maldon, Braintree, and Colchester. The Romford market is chiefly supplied from London; Chelmsford and Maldon from London and Suffolk; and Colchester and Braintree chiefly from the Suffolk dairies.

They are brought in at from a week to a fortnight old, and are generally fed about twelve or fourteen weeks, when they are either bought by the butchers in the neighborhood, who kill and dress them, and send them to the London market, or they are sent alive to the Romford and Smithfield markets, where they are purchased by the London butchers.

Many of these calves used to be reared in the rich pastures of Essex, and particularly the heifer calves from the metropolitan dairies; and many a cow went from Essex to keep up those establishments; but this practice is now almost totally discontinued.

The marshes afford excellent grazing for cattle that are not affected by the brackishness of the water, and there are few who suffer materially by this. When cattle are not perfectly ready for the market, a few weeks' grazing on the marshes will bring them rapidly forward. Some are purchased in store condition, in order that they may run three or four months on this luxuriant pasture, and at the expiration of the time they are ready for Smithfield. At some periods of the year these flats are covered with cattle, chiefly of a small kind, and mostly the Welsh or Scotch runts; indeed the grazing is principally confined to these small cattle. A few farmers, however, in every part of Essex, apply themselves to the regular grazing of cattle of a larger size. A few have the Devons, among whom must be reckoned Lord Western, who is partial to these cattle, both to feed and for the dairy. When they are grass-fed, there are always some Scotch or Welsh runts as trimmers, i. e., to eat down what the larger and more valuable cattle leave. Many Herefords are prepared for the London market in the same manner.\*

The dairy business is confined to a comparatively small part of the county. A considerable quantity of butter is made in the neighborhood of Epping, and sent to the metropolis in small rolls; and it is deservedly celebrated for the peculiar sweetness of its taste. This depends not on the kind of cow, for occasionally a dairy contains half a dozen different breeds of cows, although the short-horns are the most prevalent, but because they feed during the summer in the shrubby pastures, of Epping Forest, and the leaves of the trees, and of numerous wild and aromatic plants

\* These cattle, both large and small, are usually made fresh upon the marshes, and then tied up to hay, turnips, mangel-wurtzel, and oil-cake.

which there abound, impart to it its peculiarly sweet flavor. The consumer, however, can seldom be certain that he has the real Epping butter, for a very fair imitation of it is sent up from Northamptonshire; and the London retail-dealers wash the salt well out of the Cambridge butter, and, forming it into rolls, sell it for Epping butter, while a few are more impudent, and sell almost any kind of butter as true Epping.

Attached to the dairy is another business, to which we shall have occasion more particularly to allude in another volume of our work, namely, the fattening of pigs, and the preparation of sausages. The skim-milk is devoted to this purpose. Although the milk is always sour before it reaches the troughs of the pigs, they thrive well, and their fat is firmer than that which is procured from others that are fed with pease or meal. This will not, however, appear surprising, when it is known that all the caseous principle of the milk, or that which would produce cheese, is retained in it.

*Middlesex.*—There is no distinct breed in this county, and a very small portion of the land is applied to the fattening of cattle for the butcher, for the produce from it procured in other ways can be sold at a much higher sum, and would render the system of grazing a losing business.—Some land, however, is necessarily devoted to the temporary keep of cattle, as they journey to and from Smithfield, or while they remain unsold from one market-day to another; and a great many cattle are prepared for the market in this county, and more than would be readily supposed before the circumstances of the case are explained.

In the first place, at least 12,000 cows are kept in the different dairies in the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood. These are all short-horns; and since the rapidity with which they can be fattened has been established, few dairy-men breed from their cows, but they are fattened and sold as soon as their milk is dried. This will bring 5,000 or 6,000 cows annually into the market.

There is an enormous consumption of fermented liquor and ardent spirit in London, besides what is sold from the breweries, and sometimes from the distilleries, to the regular dairy-men.—This is chiefly distilled from grain, and the refuse is employed in the fattening of at least 6,000 or 7,000 more head of cattle.

Booth's establishment for the fattening of cattle will afford a fair sample of the rest. It is attached to their distillery at Brentford. The account of the building is chiefly taken from the Farmer's Magazine, an excellent agricultural publication, edited by Mr. Berry. 'The building is 210 feet long, and 180 wide. The side walls are about 10 feet high, with 20 windows on each side, and 8 windows at each end, unglazed, but opened or shut at pleasure. It is lighted by glazed sky-lights in the roof. The roof forms one ridge, and the centre part of it affords space for an ample hay-loft. It is supported by numerous cast-iron and wooden pillars, which, at the first entrance of the observer, have the appearance of a forest of columns. A passage of 6 feet in width extends round the whole building, and between every two rows of cattle are passages of



the same width. The whole is lighted at night by 36 gas-lights.

The cattle stand in double stalls, 7½ feet wide, and the space from the manger to the gutter behind the cattle is about 10 feet: the gutters have an inclination to one end, where are drains to carry off the contents of the gutters.

There is a common manger, which extends the whole length of each row of cattle, the bottom of which is on a perfect level; but opposite to each beast is a second manger, placed in the first, and elevated three or four inches from the bottom of it, and being about a yard in length; and into which are put the grains and other solid food, the common manger being for the reception of the wash, or any other liquid food.

The wash is kept in a cistern or tank, above the level of these mangers, and in a different part of the premises; but pipes from this tank are conducted beneath the floor of the building, and communicate with these mangers by means of a distinct cock for each, so that, by turning, the cattle in, any one of the mangers, are instantly supplied with wash. This liquid serves them, in a manner, for food and drink, as it contains the finer particles of the ground malt, and the greater part of the barley meal used in the mashing process.

The grains are kept in pits, about 12 feet square, and 10 or 12 feet deep, somewhat narrower at the bottom than the top, and lined with brick set in cement. They are trodden in, and raised like the roof of a house, and covered with road-stuff, to exclude the air, and protect them from the weather. Little or no litter is used, and no green food or uncut hay is ever given. Oil-cake is seldom used, it being found that rough clover chaff, mixed with the grains and wash, will fatten to any extent.

The metropolis is the grand mart to which a considerable proportion of the fat cattle from every part of the kingdom is sent. In the year 1830 there were sold in Smithfield 159,907 cattle, 1,287,071 sheep, 254,672 pigs, and 22,500 calves, for the supply of the metropolis, and the villages and towns within a circuit of eight or ten miles, and occasional contracts for the navy. Besides this there is a great quantity of dead meat sent up from the country, generally speaking perfectly wholesome, and fairly and honestly slaughtered, although it is said that the flesh of some animals that did not come by their death through the hands of man, has occasionally found its way to Newgate market. There are inspectors appointed, who very impartially look after this. This is called the dead market, and may be fairly set against the consumption of the places in the neighborhood of London, and also the irregular demands for the navy, so that the numbers just stated may be considered as fairly representing the consumption of animal food in the metropolis, exclusive of fish, poultry, and salted provisions.

From the American Turf Register.

#### RINGBONE IN HORSES.

Frederick, June 5, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never heard of any cure for Ringbone in horses, if any of the readers or subscribers of your useful Register, could give

some information on the subject, it would be thankfully received by one of your

#### SUBSCRIBERS.

Baltimore, June 13, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:—One of your Frederick subscribers is desirous of knowing whether there is a cure for ringbone. And as you have referred the question to me, I answer, that as a specific, (if the question applies to the term,) I know of none, and in the term when applied to medicine, I am wanting of faith.

As the answer to the question, will meet the eye of the public, I think proper to state what ringbone is, and what are its causes; as in so doing your readers may better judge what probability there is of a cure.

The cause of ringbone is fourfold: 1st. It is hereditary. 2d. Strains. 3d. Bruises. 4th. Wounds. Before I proceed farther, I will notice that ringbone and spavin are one and the same disease, and that their situations first gave rise to the two names, their causes and treatment are the same. Whichever of the four causes may produce the disease, the first effect is inflammation, which extends to either the periosteum, which is the membrane covering the bone, or to the cartilages of the joint. While the disease is only inflammation and confined to the periosteum, a cure is not certain but may be expected; when it extends to the cartilage, it is doubtful if a cure can be effected.

Inflammation of the periosteum excites the lymphatic vessels to increased action, so as to take up a portion of this membrane by absorption, and in its place, and by the arteries, ossific matter is deposited, which in time becomes bone, and in length of time, and continued deposits, from the enlargement, constituting either ringbone or spavin. At the end of bones forming a joint are placed glandulous cartilages, which secrete the synovia or joint oil; these cartilages when inflamed, secrete less synovia than is usual in a healthy joint, consequently more or less friction is given to parts which ought to have none, and this friction as it becomes an additional cause of a diminished quantity of secretion, becomes the source of greater irritation; as this state of things goes on, the cartilage either becomes absorbed, and in its place ossific matter thrown out, or by the action of its vessels, what was cartilage in a healthy state, is become bone, and anchylosis (a stiff joint,) is the result.

Without further detailing on the progress of ringbone, I think I have said enough to shew that if a cure is to be made, the best time is while the disease is in its recent state. And therefore, if on the seat of ringbone, and in the early stage of lameness, inflammation is discovered, it is advisable to poultice the part with a common Indian meal poultice, applied once a day for about two weeks, after which, blistering, a first, second, or even a third time may prove beneficial; should this course fail, firing may with propriety be tried. Yours, respectfully, JOHN HASLEM, Veterinary Surgeon.

The great Jeremy Taylor said "he was not afraid of the ugly visors which men put upon those whom they hate."

#### BIG HEAD IN HORSES.

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri,  
April 10, 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—In a letter I sent you, a short time ago, I stated in a postscript, that the "Big Head" in horses, proceeded from the growth of the roots of the teeth. I have this fact from a gentleman in this county, who informed me that he had carefully examined the head of two horses after death, and satisfied himself of the truth. He could give no reason for the growth of the roots of the teeth. T. P. A.

HORSES FOOD.—Barley was the ancient food for horses, the discovery of oats being comparatively of modern date. In the north of Holland, they feed their horses principally on black, sour bread, made of buck wheat, (and there it is eaten also by a large share of the inhabitants,) for which purpose, they alight from their vehicles, and, without taking the horses out of their heopen traces, cut it in slices, and give it to them to eat. They appear relaxed by it, but apparently it does not debilitate them, as they seem to do their work very well.—Cyclo.

#### THE GARDENER.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

Extracts from an Anniversary Address, delivered before the Horticultural Society of Charleston, July 10, 1834; by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.

Gum Arabic, which is in such common use, is secreted from the sap of the genus *Acacia*, a tree growing in Arabia. It exudes, in a liquid state, from the bark of the trunk and branches of the tree, in a similar manner to the gum procured from the cherry tree of this country. In a little time it becomes hardened and is collected.

India Rubber, or gum elastic, is furnished from the milky secretion of several trees, which is procured by making incisions into the trunk. As it exudes it is collected on the surface of moulds of clay of various shapes. It hardens and becomes black upon exposure to the air, and when obtained in sufficient quantity, the moulds are beaten to pulverize the clay, which is then shaken out.

The most extraordinary production from the sap is afforded by the tree called the Cow-tree, (*Bassia butyracea*) from the circumstance of a milky fluid flowing from it. It is described by Humboldt, who informs us that it grows in rocky and unfruitful districts, little cultivated for any purposes. For many months of the year it is not moistened by a single shower. The branches appear dead and dry, but when the trunk is pierced, there flows from it a sweet and nourishing milk. At sun-rise the vegetable fountain is most abundant; and at this time, the natives are seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk. From this substance butter has been made.

A plant no less singular has been discovered, which furnishes a wholesome and limpid water. It has recently been found in the countries lately added to the British empire in India. The fluid flows from the stem of the plant when cut,

and the natives are said to be well acquainted with this remarkable property.

From the returning sap is also furnished the volatile oils, which give fragrance to many plants, as mint, sage, rosemary, lavender, &c. In these, the volatile oil is contained in vesicular glands, which abound in all parts of the plant. These glands break spontaneously, or are otherwise ruptured; when the volatile oil, which they contained, is diffused into the air, and gives to it an aromatic smell.

From the juices of the Bamboo and Teak-tree, a substance resembling flint or silex is secreted, and is to be found in the varieties of the cane; in some of the grasses it is distributed on the surface.

Such are a few of the many examples which might be adduced of changes in the composition of the sap, in its progress through the vegetable system. These examples might be much increased, by referring to the varieties of fruits and seeds, in all of which the utmost care is manifested in the protection of the embryo or young plant, and the most delicate food provided for its support, until capable of procuring it by its own resources. It is these substances which man has seized upon, and has converted to the relief of his many wants, which instinct seems to have taught, to be in many instances particularly well adapted to his nature. Thus is the chain of dependence established, and plants become the laboratories in which is prepared the food for animals. So true are the words of scripture—"all flesh is grass." The grass fadeth, and flower withereth, but the glory of the Eternal one remains forever.

Consider only what [cultivation accomplishes every day, and you will be convinced that its influence is no less felt and exhibited in the vegetable, than in the animal system. Who would suppose, that the pleasant *plum* was derived from the sour *sloe*, or the golden *pippin* from the austere *crab-apple* of the woods—that the common *cokeort*, by culture, continued through many ages, appears under the improved and more useful forms of *cabbage*, *savoy* and *cauliflower*. *Celery*, is but *parsley*, in an advanced state of cultivation. *Asparagus*, in its natural condition, can scarcely be recognized as the same article, which, when domesticated, is a table luxury. The *potato*, insignificant and uninviting in its natural state, by cultivation through a term of years, has become the food of millions of our race. Let us then persevere; the good fortune of some of us may lead to such results, as may prove of infinite advantage to mankind.

[From Wilson's Economy.]

#### FALL DRESSING OF ASPARAGUS BEDS.

About the beginning of November, when the tops become yellow, cut the whole off close to the ground, and deposit them in some convenient place to rot; hoe up and rake off from the surface of the beds and alleys all weeds, and turn them in with the tops, to rot also. Every other year at least, the beds would be the better of manure, and this is a good time to apply it.

Cover the surface of your beds, therefore, one or two inches with well rotted short manure, or other compost, and point the whole lightly over the surface an inch or two deep. The alleys may be covered deeper with coarser manure—and the management of them is an essential point in the culture of asparagus, for from them the beds are continually to receive additional renovation. Therefore, after they are all well covered with good strong manure, they should be marked out by the line and spade, eighteen inches for the outside ones, and two feet for the others. Then at the end of one of the two outside alleys, its end to a length of two feet, and a depth of two spades, shovellings and all, must be taken out, and deposited opposite the end of the next two feet alley. The dung, also, to a distance of other two feet, must be removed to the end of the alley with that first removed—then the upper spit turned into the bottom of the first opening, and the fine shovellings below it thrown upon one half of the bed, to a thickness of one or two inches. On the top of the next spit will be the layer of dung deposited on the first trenching; and that, with the bottom spit, must be turned upon the top of the first opening. The next two feet of dung must be turned into the bottom of the second opening, as also the upper spade full of earth; the shovellings upon the top of one half of the bed, and so on, to the end. The next alley must be opened at the end where the first alley is ended, and its opening closes it; and is itself closed at the other end by the opening of the first. The shovellings between the first and lower spit of this, and all the two feet alleys, must be spread alternately to the right and left, on one half of each bed, and their openings and closings effected in the same manner. The beds will then be in good order for winter. Yet if those who live near the shore, could add an additional covering over all, at least the beds, of rock or sea weed, to a depth of several inches, it would be of much advantage to the plants. Any kind of long litter would be good; still the beds will sustain no injury, although it should be inconvenient to apply either of the two last, provided the first operations are duly performed. And in whatever year the first operations are dispensed with, the second, of covering well, must not on any account be omitted.

*An Essay on the Soils and Composts indispensable necessary in the propagation and culture of the more rare and valuable Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers, of the Pleasure Garden, Flower Garden, and Greenhouse Collection.*—By THO. HAYNES, London.

On contemplating the immense variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, of which the British collection in its present increased state consists, the productions of different climes, soils, and situations, which have been procured by the diligent hand of the persevering Botanist, and perfected and matured by the indefatigable attention of the connoisseur, it must be easy to conceive the necessity of due regard being paid to the natural soils of these almost innumerable various productions, natives as they are of the most opposite situations and climates of the world.

The productions of nature are uniformly varied as her soils: common observation shews, that the willow, and other aquatic trees and plants, cannot thrive on the mountain or rock, nor saxatile plants in watery situations, evidently because they are opposite in habit and constitution, and it would be vain to thwart nature in her great and original designs. All trees, shrubs, and plants, will be found to succeed only in proportion as we follow nature's dictates in the cultivation of them; but she may be materially aided in many instances by the skill and ingenuity of man, although attempts to divert her entirely from her course must argue the highest presumption.

From such considerations, the necessity at once appears of our endeavouring to provide the trees, shrubs, and plants, we wish to propagate, with their native earths as much as possible; or with genial composts, as the best substitute where the original soil cannot be obtained. Upon this principle the gardener, with a view to improve the quality of his esculent crops, and the farmer in his gramineous productions, will cultivate only those species which nature has best adapted to his soils. In horticultural pursuits, the same attention is required to suit the soil to the plant and every attempt at perfect cultivation would be vain, where this particular object is neglected.

In situations where the original soil cannot be obtained, ingredients to form proper substitutes by compost may generally be provided; and the quantities required being frequently but small, they may be procured, and compounded at a small expense. Whereas in propagating or cultivating trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers of any description, in soils which are ungenial to their growth, unsightly and deformed productions are the certain result, which a regard to the article of soil will in most cases effectually prevent.

It may be expected that the generality of gardeners, especially those who are intrusted with the care of a collection of plants, are furnished with a competent knowledge of these soils; but this can never be reasonably looked for where the different natures and constitutions of the plants we cultivate are not fully understood, a competent and general knowledge of which, it is presumed, is the lot of but few, even among the most experienced. This species of information nurserymen, for obvious reasons, are not apt to communicate very freely, and yet practical men alone are in possession of it.

Considerations of this nature have given rise to the Essay now offered to the public notice, which is the result of long experience in the cultivation of plants of every description, upon a very extensive scale, and cannot fail, it is thought, to be acceptable to the numerous class of amateurs and gardeners, for whose use it is designed—the Author, impressed with a conviction of the importance of the advice he offers, feels satisfied, that the directions he has given, will be duly appreciated by the judicious cultivator, and is sanguine in his hopes, that the work may prove extremely useful to his fellow labourers.—Beyond this he has no ambition, his pursuits have not been favourable to literary correctness, and aware of numerous errors, he solicits the indulgence of the candid critic on this score.



[From the New American Gardener.]

**GARDENERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.**—The young cabbage plants, produced from seeds sown last month, and intended for early summer cabbages, should be transplanted into the beds in which they are to remain during the winter.

Prepare a bed for them, the width of your garden frame, in a warm, well sheltered place, where the sun has the greatest power; yet be careful never to admit the direct sunshine on the plants, when in a frozen state. When you have no glasses, the plants may be protected during winter by boards or mats, giving them air in mild weather. Cauliflowers sown in August or September should be raised carefully, and protected, during the cold season, in garden frames, with boards, mats, &c., or perhaps some may survive if set in open borders, or they may be set in pots. Weed and thin your late crops of spinach, leaving the best plants at the distance of three, four, or five inches asunder. Early in the month, hoe and earth up the late-planted crops of cabbages, broccoli, and borecole, cauliflowers and other plants of the brassica genus. Towards the end of the month, if the stalks of asparagus turn yellow, cut them close to the earth; clear the beds and alleys from weeds, and carry them with the stalks off the ground. It will then not be amiss to cover the beds and alleys with old litter, well trodden down, to be removed in the spring—or you may apply manure now, instead of in spring. Cut down all decayed flower stems, and shoots of the various kinds of aromatic, pot and medical herbs, close to the plants; clear the beds from weeds and litter, and carry the whole off the ground. Onions may now be planted out to raise seed, instead of setting them in the spring. The seeds of dill, skirret, rhubarb, sea-kale, may now be sown; for, if kept out of ground till spring, many of them will not vegetate till a year after; but when sown in October or November, if the seeds are fresh and perfect, they will vegetate in the April following. Begin to take up and secure potatoes, beets, carrots, parsneps, turnips, Jerusalem artichoke, &c. Give a general hoeing and weeding to all your crops, and carry the weeds out of the garden. Such spaces of ground as are now vacant should be dunged, dug, or trenched, and thus have the advantage, of a winter fallow, and that exposure to frost, which will reduce it to fine tilth, and destroy worms, the larvæ of insects, &c. The old beds of strawberries should, some time in this month, be cleaned from weeds, and the vines or runners taken off close to the plants. Then, if there be room, loosen the earth to a moderate depth between the plants, taking care not to disturb the roots. And if the plants are in beds with alleys between, line out the alleys, and let them be dug a moderate depth, breaking the earth very fine, and spreading a sufficiency of it over the beds, between and round the beds, taking care not to bury their tops. A slight top dressing of compost, may now be applied. It may now be time to gather and preserve apples and pears, though it is best to let them remain on the trees as long as they are safe from frost. If you are not apprehensive of the depredations of mice, rats, squirrels, &c. you may sow the stones of plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c.; or you may, if you think it more prudent, preserve them in sand till March or April.

## THE BENE PLANT.

I am a southron, Mr. Hitchcock, 'born and bred,' and am only now on a visit to your "monumental city;" but having no predilections for geographical lines of demarcation, and considering every section of the Union as my country, I feel happy and willing whenever it may be within the compass of my poor efforts to produce a general useful result—to aid, especially, the objects and purposes of your valuable paper—those objects and purposes being, to make a "blade of grass grow where it never grew before;" and besides such an agricultural desideratum, to incorporate with your native vegetable productions those of other climes, to which the soil of this state may be adapted; or, if not so, to receive in proper time, and with careful cultivation, naturalized habits, as hardy in relation to latitude as some of your indigenous plants. As illustrative of this, we see the tomato, okra, egg-plant, canteloupe, and water melon, in perfection, from Jersey to this city. A quarter of a century ago it would not have been believed that either of those fruits and vegetable luxuries could have been now as they are, as cheap and as common in the sections to which I have reference, as in our southern markets; I mean particularly those of South Carolina and Georgia. A constitution may be given to plants in localities where it has been supposed they could not attain maturity. An accidental experiment with a bag of rice of the red description, brought from Africa, introduced that staple of S. Carolina and Georgia; and another equally speculative, introduced the cotton plant into Georgia, which has become the richest and most valuable production of southern agriculture. The rearing of the sweet orange, in all its varieties, with the lime and lemon, the purple fig, and the luscious grapes of France, rapidly followed; and the cultivation of the sugar cane promises in time, when it has acquired a constitution derived from our short period of summer heat compared with that of the West Indies, to become also a staple of Georgia, co-extensive in the United States, as to consumption, with that of cotton. These successful experiments having baffled all antecedent hypotheses, as to fitness of climate and soil—particularly climate—for certain of nature's riches gifts, I feel confident, sir, that many other of our plants and vegetables might, with proper attention to localities, be produced as plentifully in Jersey and the Eastern Shore of this state, as they are now found in Georgia. Without mentioning any other at present—which I shall reserve, should this be acceptable, for further communication—I feel confident the *Bene* plant would flourish and thrive wherever the okra and tomato are now raised,—with this difference, that the *Bennet* thrives and grows best on a poor sandy soil, not quite strong enough for the okra. From the *Bene* seed the purest oil in the world is expressed. It is acknowledged by all foreign and domestic epicures, to whom opportunities have been afforded to try it, that it is superior to the finest olive oil, for all the purposes to which that foreign oil is applied; and superior in another important particular, it never becomes rancid—like Madeira, the older it is, the better. Mr. Milledge, a former Governor of Georgia, sent a bottle of the *Bene* oil to Mr. Jefferson, or to some other high func-

tionary of Government, who unhesitatingly pronounced it superior, in all its qualities, to the olive.—We only want a proper machine in Georgia to express oil from the diminutive *Bene* seed, to supersede, in the course of a few years, the use of every other oil for domestic purposes. A visit from, with the 'cute' observations of, a citizen "away down East," would soon "find out the way," not only to enrich himself with a patent, but to receive the thanks and plaudits of the whole south. A GEORGIAN, *in transitu*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BAIT FOR RATS.**—One of our subscribers informs us, and his veracity is unquestionable, that he was advised in baiting a wire trap to catch rats, to mix a paste of corn meal and eggs; he did so, and the first night he caught seven, the second night the trap contained 14—from half grown to full grown ones. To use his own words the trap not being very large, "they were literally piled on one another for want of room." Rats are the most destructive, troublesome and disagreeable vermin that can infest our premises, and any thing is of importance that will assist us in getting rid of them.—*Ohio Farmer*.

**"Cheap and durable Paint."**—It has long been a desideratum to save the great expense of oil and lead in outside painting, but hitherto it has not been obtained. Last summer, while travelling in company with an intelligent lady from New Haven, we obtained from her the following recipe. She said she felt it her duty to spread the information, having seen it tested. We have tried it; and those who feel interested may satisfy themselves by examining a piece of fence on our premises, painted with the composition. It is of a cream color, but bleaches, and is now (five weeks) nearly as white as lead paint.—There appears to be an adhesive, solid body, which has been unaffected by storms. How it may appear a year hence, we of course cannot say—but have strong confidence in it. The expense of the materials is about one fifth of oil and lead.—*Keene Sent*.

"To one gallon of good milk, add two dozen eggs, and 1½ pounds of loaf sugar—then add sifted slacked lime, (white) to bring it to a proper consistency. To be put on the same day. It will be well to run the whole through a paint mill, or otherwise to see that the coarser particles of the lime are well dissolved.

**TO KEEP OFF OR DRIVE AWAY BED-BUGS.**—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedsteads, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill or expel them.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

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## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every ONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BRANDY, Apple,.....	gallon.	\$0 36	\$
Peach,.....	"	75	
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.		
BEEF, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	4 50	5 00
CORN, yellow,.....	"	65	66
White,.....	"	65	66
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	12	13 1/2
North Carolina,.....	"	11	14
Upland,.....	"	14	15 1/2
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	35	38
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,.....	barrel.	6 50	7 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,.....	"	5 12	5 25
" wagon price,.....	"	5 00	5 18
City Mills, extra,.....	"	5 25	5 37
Do. ....	"	5 00	5 25
Susquehanna,.....	"	5 25	
Rye,.....	"		
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 50	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	3 00	
Orchard,.....	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 50	
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 25	
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	16 00	17 00
Promed,.....	100 lbs	60	65
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
LIME,.....	bushel.	31	33
MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,.....	"	4 50	5 00
Domestic,.....	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,.....	"	33	35
Oil, linseed,.....	gallon.		92
Castor,.....	"	1 62	1 75
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"		
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		2 81
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 37	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	1 50	
RAIS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	65	67
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 75	5 00
" brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,.....	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	4 00	
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 05	1 13
Red,.....	"	90	1 03
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	32	34
" to hds,.....	"	30	30 1/2
" wagon price,.....	"	29	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	1 50	1 75
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	2 25
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 60	24 to 26
Full Merino,.....	"	44	50 22 24
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	37	44 22 24
One half do,.....	"	33	37 21 22
Common & one fourth Meri,.....	"	30	33 18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28	31 18 20

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SEVERAL fine DOG PUPPIES of this variety, the produce of a very valuable pair, recently procured from Philadelphia—may be had at \$10 each, on application to  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
Sept. 16. American Farmer Establishment.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	\$1 50	\$2 25
BACON, hams,.....	pound.	11	
Shoulders,.....	"		10
Middlings,.....	"		10
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	12	20
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	22 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 62	
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 56	
EGGS,.....	dozen.	13	
FISH, Shad, trimmed,.....	barrel.	5 50	6 50
" salted,.....	"	4 12	4 25
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 50	7 12
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,.....	cwt.	2 50	3 00
Cod, salted,.....	each.	1 25	2 00
LAMBS, alive,.....	quart'r	31	50
Slaughtered,.....	pound.	8	
LARD,.....	bushel.	75	1 00
ONIONS,.....	dozen.	1 75	2 00
POULTRY, Fowls,.....	"	1 75	2 00
Chickens,.....	"	2 00	2 25
Ducks,.....	"		62
POTATOES, Irish,.....	bushel.		19
Sweet,.....	peck.	19	25
VEAL, fore quarters,.....	pound.	7	
Hind do. ....	"	8	

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A SAXONY RAM FOR SALE.

HE is of last winter's yearling and represented as a very fine one. His sire cost \$1,200, and this son is "worthy of him," and yet will be sold for \$100, and perhaps a shade less. Enquire of I. I. HITCHCOCK, Sep. 30 American Farmer Establishment.

**350 DOZ. POTATO ONIONS.**—This very excellent and remarkable production was introduced into England a few years since, from Egypt. It is not produced from seed, but by off-sets from the roots, like tulips and hyacinths, (is therefore a certain crop) and from its extraordinary fecundity, and other estimable qualities, has already (where it is known) become one of the most valuable garden products. Like the root, whose name it bears, this useful vegetable multiplies under ground, each bulb producing a cluster of onions, no wise inferior to the best of the species. The following is the mode of culture, and we would remark that fall planting is the true method—one reason why many have failed in an abundant crop, has been by planting in the spring instead of fall—they require only the slightest protection in winter. But to the directions as stated by an experienced cultivator.

"By the 1st of August, or as soon as the tops fall and wither, take them out of the ground, and lay them several days in the sun; then put them away in a dry place until October or November; they should then be re-set like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger, but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter, some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring—and they will vegetate early and produce a wonderful crop. They ripen in June, and are universally esteemed for their mild and agreeable flavor."

Thirty-two bushels of this fine Onion have been raised from a piece of ground 32 by 49. Price 37 1-2 per dozen, which is enough to commence with.

Just received from our Seed Garden, growth 1834, a few bushels Feather Grass Seed. Also, several sorts Bunch Beans, Early Corn, parsnip Seed, Carrots, Turn Blood and Turnip Beet, Cucumber, Radish, Lewis Canteloupe, 50 lb. white Onion Seed, and in store, as usual, a general assortment of Garden Seeds.

By the first fall arrivals will be received an assortment of EULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of Hyacinth, Tulip, Dahlia, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemone, &c. For sale by  
R SINCLAIR, Jr  
At Sinclair & Moore's Ag. Rep'y, on Light st.  
Sep. 30 3 doors N. of Pratt street.

## GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—  
Price 50 cents per ounce.  
Sep. 23.

**100** Bushels of PEACH STONES WANTED,  
or any less quantity, for which a fair price  
will be paid at this Establishment.  
Sep. 16.

## PIGS OF THE BARNITZ BREED.

ABOUT the 25th inst. I shall be ready to deliver a few of these celebrated pigs at \$5 each. Those whose orders are on register will have preference, but it is probable that after supplying them, a few will remain for sale.  
I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
Sept. 16. American Farmer Establishment.

## SOUTH AMERICAN JACK AND JENNY FOR SALE.

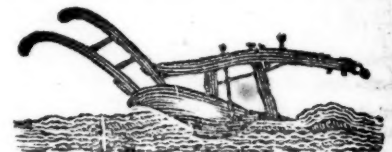
ONE pair of young and in fine condition, lately imported at New York from Colombia, S. A. Apply at 5 Spear's wharf.

## TALLAVERA WHITE WHEAT.

**500** BUSHELS of this seed, grown, and particularly prepared, by Col. Anthony Kimmel, Frederick County, Maryland, a sample of which may be seen at my store. For character refer to the American Farmer, (vol. 15, page 161.) Any quantity of which can be obtained about the first of September, by applying personally, or by letter, post paid, to

R. D. BURNS,  
9 Bowly's wharf.  
Sep. 2.

Price \$1.80 per 60 pounds.



## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of his PATENT PLOUGHS; also, an assortment on the principle of his recently PATENTED PLOUGH, which are acknowledged by those who have used them to be the best and the cheapest ploughs now in use. He manufactures HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-SHELLERS, THRASHING MACHINES, and other articles in his line; which, he trusts he can furnish of as good quality, and at as reasonable prices as they can be furnished at any other establishment in Maryland. He will, from his own Foundry, supply manufacturers with all kinds of Castings of the best quality metal, for Thrashing Machines of various powers; together with other Castings for Agricultural implements. He will purchase, or receive on account, any quantity of old iron.

## CAUTION.

Iron Founders, Manufacturers and others, who deal in or use the article, are hereby notified that the subscriber has recently obtained LETTERS PATENT for an improvement on the Plough, which improvement consists of a peculiar form of share, which embraces both a share and two points, and is susceptible of a reverse application, and self-sharpening by the reversion of such application. A definite description or knowledge of the improvement may be had on application to the subscriber, or any of his agents. Every infringement on his invention, either by manufacture or sale without authority, will be subject to the rigor of the law.

RICH'D. B. CHENOWETH.

P. S.—At his old stand, near Front and Ploughman-streets, near Baltimore-street Bridge, or at Jno Gilder's, old Cheapside.  
Sep. 2—4t

## NEW LEICESTER BUCKS.

I AM authorised to sell several fine Bucks of the Leicester or improved Bakewell breed of Sheep, and one do of the Cotswold breed, at from \$75 to \$100 each. Who will have one or more? I. I. HITCHCOCK,  
July 15. American Farmer Establishment.